## LABOR TAKES THE LEAD.

GIVING TO THE CITY AN EVIDENCE OF

Immense Public Demonstrations - A Parade Excelling in Numbers Any Seen on Our Streets-Three Large Halls Filled With Men Addressed by Able Speakers-Expounding Union Principles-How Rights Are to Be Protected.

The "horny-handed sons of toll," who are members of trades organizations or of that great body, the Kuights of Labor, hurried home from their work yesterday evening with an unusual earnestness. The customary wash, a hasty supper, and a change of clothes was then the programme, and by a little after 6 o'clock they began to fill the city's streets. At the halls where the various bodies are wont to meet the crowds were gradually increasing-filling the rooms and buobling over out into the street. Everybody was in the best of humor, and the preparations for the great parade were rapidly pushed forward until, by 7:15, the major portion of the three divisions were in their respective places.

divisions were in their respective places.

The first division formed on D street, a portion being near Seventh, and the remainder on Sixth street, and at about 7:45 it moved down to Four-and a half street and Fennayivania avenue, followed by the other two divisions

The chief marenal, John T. Suter, and his aides, James W. Considine and Thomas H. Kelley, were busy as bees, and soon had every organization in its proper position, and at 7:50

THE GRAND PARADE STARTED. headed by Cadwell's band. The Federa-tion of Labor Unions, District Assembly 66, and District Assembly 97, J. T. Dunbar, marshal, were the first bodies of representa-tive men, about 130 were in line, and a banmarshal, were the first bodies of representative men, about 130 were in line, and a banner floating above them was inscribed, "Education our safeguard." The Federation had a large transparency bearing the inscription, "Eight hours for labor: less work for some, and more work for all; no convict or some, and more work for all; no convict or contract labor on public work; education, organization, and the hallot box the only effective weapons with which to right the wrongs of labor; labor organizations are beneficial to the workingman, to fair employers, and to business men." A section of the Marine band, led by Prof. 8. Petrola, came next, and immediately behind came Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, with fully \$50 disciples of the atick and rule in line. They were commanded by Lieut, Frank, H. Padgett, secretary of the union. The chapel of the Evening Star had the right of line, and after it came the Crafteman and the Notional Tribune, and the chapels of the Critic, Post, and National Republicas, mashaled respectively by August Bruell, ir. H. V. Bisbee and J. Crutchett, Harry C. Knapp, John McCormick, and G. Selbold. The employes of Judi. & Detweller, Gray & Clarkson, and

OTHER DOWN-TOWN OFFICES FOLLOWED.

Then came the delegation from the government printing office with the job room in the lead, J. B. Trudgian, marshal, and in succession followed the three divisions of the document room in charge of H.Y. Brooke, C. E. Richards, and W. E. Thompson, while the specification room with a very roll attendance, stepped out briskly under the watchful care of J. A. McCabe, Several transparencies were carried in the midst of the host of printers, among others the following: "Trades unions have raised workingmen morally and intellectually. We will defend the institutions of our country and the principles of our organization. Capital and labor; labor deserves the most consideration—Abraham Lincoln." "Trades unions have increased the price of labor and shortened the hours of toil. We demand equal pay for equal work for both sexes. We have no use for dynamite; the ballot is our weapon." "The laborer is worthy of his hire, and don't you forget it." OTHER DOWN-TOWN OFFICES FOLLOWED.

forget it."

The Pressmen's Union and the Bookbinders' Society, 150 men, were in charge of Arthur Delevigne, and looked remarkably well, but the crowd that were immediately in their rear cell, sed everything IN THE PARADE FOR STYLE.

They composed the Plate Printers' Assem-Jordan marshal. The men were all attired in Prince Albert suits and silk hats, and each individual carried in one hand a lantern with green or red giass. Wright's Baltimore band preseded them. Their transparencies read: "We perpetuate the fine arts," "We know our rights and will maintain them."

parencies read: "We perpetuate the fine arts," "We know our rights and will maintain them."

The second division was headed by the Laurel (Md.) band, and after it came the Bricklayers' Union, with 500 men in line, Wm. L. Hickey, marshal; W. R. Foster, Sylvester Burns, and Francis P. Carr, aids. The Plasterers' Union followed, each man's head being covered with a gray felt hat, and there were just 225 hats; John Fitzger-ald, marshal. Preceded by Dickinson's Band, the Carpenters—Union, No. 1, and L. A. 1745—800 strong, and marshaled by C. C. Miller Their mottoes were: "To build up we do aspire;" "We want the law," and beneath it was the ropresontation of a plane; "Labor must sleep with one cys open;" "We patronize those who recognize organized labor;" "Labor, the nation's bulwark in peace or war;" "Right must win."

must win."

Then came the painters, marching to the music of a section of the Marine band, under Mr. Samuels There were 600 knights of the brushin charge of George W. Zachary, and James Glenn, C. N. Cunningham, M. J. Brown, William S. Cleiand and Thomas S. Denham, aides. A delegation of

150 PAINTERS FROM BALTIMORE. under Robert Hohnes, accompanied them. Their transparencies read: "When had men combine, the good must organize for protection." "The fag of our country the only one we recognize," "Labor is noble and holy," "We don't shop after 7 p. m.," "If labor had not first existed there would be no capital," "Abolish the government contract system," "Abolish contract labor."

contract system," "Abonsu contract asbor."

The Timers' Assembly turned out 250 men, with A. D. Cheseldine marshal, Geo. Classel and Henry Streb aides. The transparencies they carried were inscribed as follows: "Justice to all, partiality to none;" Give us an honest ballot and a fair count. We want the right of citizenship;" "That is the most perfect government in which is the most perfect government in which is the most perfect government in which the injury of one is the concern of all." One transparency had on it a sketch of a very dilapidated mortal who was supposed to represent the unorganized tinner very dilapidated mortal who was supposed to represent the unorsanized timer of 1884, while in contrast was a gentlemanly appearing individual with a plug hat, and beneath him was "Organized 1887." Between the two figures was "Note the difference and join." The journeymen plumbers, gas, and steam litters, 200, under the marshalship of John F. Murphy and James Henley, were next, and immediately after them came the woodworking and machine bands, sixty strong, bearing transparencies reading, "6584 K. of L. still liven." "Fair pay for fair work."

The third division was beaded by Monumental Assembly of Bakers, 200 strong,

mental Assembly of Bakers, 300 strong, Gus. Hobine, marchal, and following them were four hacks occupied by some of those who were not enthusiastic enough to walk. The Tailors' Assembly, 3370, Joseph Hatzfield, marshal, turned out about 100 men. They called upon the public to

"PATRONIZE ROME INDUSTRIES." Particle from the band, marched Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, Mrs. Hechtman, Mrs. Powell, and Mrs. Roys. They wore frequently applauded. Joseph Fauning was marshal and the assistants were Schulteis and Thomas. Excelsion had 350 men. R. Little. Then came to acteria 150 men. R. teis and Thomas. Excessor had coo men in line. Then came to elerke, 150 men, E. Hambleton, marshul; carriage makers, 70 men, George Dune, marshul; digar makers, 80 men, John Wiogate, marshul; Mixed Assembly (conred), 40 men, Robert Gar-nett, marshul, and a number of fragments of organizations of all descriptions. The

clerks carried transparencies—"Ask for union clerks," "The K. of L. pledged to the service of humanity," "Patronize shops that display the blue card."

The parade was a brilliant sight when on the avenue, the seemingly endless array of bright Chinese lanterns and the transparencies forming a very pratty scene. The sidewalks of the streets on the route of the parade were lined with spectators, and they all seemed to be impressed by the character of the demonstration.

MASONIC HALL CROWDED With the Friends and Advocates of Hon-

est Labor.

At 9:15 the crowd commenced to fill Masonic Hall, and in a few minutes most of the sests were occupied. Draped American flags hung over the heads of the speakers on the stage, and the glorious "Stars and Stripes" covered the front of the gallery, in which was seated a section of the Marine band, under the leadership of Prof. S. Petrola, and at 9:30 they opened the meeting by playing a selection, which was loudly applauded.

applauded.

Mr. E. W. Oyster announced his appoint-Mr. E. W. Oyster announced his appointment by the committee as chairman of the meeting and also that of L. H. Patterson and H. G. Trader as secretaries. Mr. Oyster said that this meeting was not an indignation meeting in the popularly accepted sense; it was not intended as a rebuke to any one individual, although that individual might be referred to during the evening. The object of the meeting was to endeavor to show the public that the workingmen and the Kuightsof Labor were lawabiding citizens. [Applause.] He referred to statements made at a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Association in New York a sbort time ago. He denied most emphatically that HERR MOST AND THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

HRIR MOST AND THE LABOR GRGARIZATIONS were allied in any way, and he told the story of Most's trip to this city some time ago, when the Federation of Labor refused to hear him. He spoke strongly of the advantages of labor organizations, and said they have reduced the hours of toil and increased the price of labor; they have made their members better citzens, with a higher sense of their duties and responsibilities; they have diminished the consumption of intoxicating beverages among workthey have diminished the consumption of intoxicating beverages among workingmen, and have raised their members morally and intellectually; they demand for women the same pay that men receive when they do the same work, and Columbia Typographical Union not only demands, but secures this for its female members; they demand that moral and industrial worth, not wealth, shall be the true standard of individual and national greatness; they demand the practical application of the principles enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence; freedom (but not license) of speech and of the press, one vote for every citizen and the purity of the ballot box."

THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

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was reviewed in a very interesting manner. The laws affecting unions and combinations in England were discussed and a number of knotty points were settled. The speaker called special attention to the fact that the statements he recounted had been made by men who were not of the laboring classes. He quoted from Judge Rupert Kettle, an eminent English jurist, and speaking of him said that he (Judge Kettle) did not seek information on the labor question from men who imported chapplabor as did one judge in this city. Judge Snell's remark "The time will soon come when persons in this country will be able to employ laborars as cheap as they can, and pay them in proportion to their work, without the interference of labor unions. The greatest nuisance we have in this country are these infernal unions, and the sooner we get rid of them the better," was greeted with a storm of hisses. Mr. Oyster referred to THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR. THE PRACEABLE BEHAVIOR OF THE MEN

THE PRACEABLE BEHAVIOR OF THE MEN who were out on strike in this city last year. He characterized the tariff as iniquitous, and said there was no more real suffering in free-trade England than in high-tariff America. (Applause.) He recounted some of the benefits of organization in his own case. Some people said that if the workingmen would only save the money they paid out for dues they would be able to build brick houses, &c. He had been a member of the Typographical Union for twenty-one and three quarter years, and his dues would not average 50 cents per month. At that rate, however, they would amount to \$130.50. His average wages per year were \$1,000, a total in twenty-one and three-quarter years of \$31,750, and of this, he said, fully 50 per cent. was due to organization—10,875; that left 750, and of this, he said, fully 50 per cent, was due to organization—10,875; that left him indebted to the organization for the sum of \$10,744.50. [Applause.] He made a plea for the store clerks, and said if the workingmen of the city would only spend their \$5,000,000 in the right places justice would soon be done. "We won't beyout anyone. They may keep open until 6 o'clock in the morning, but I give notice to the business men now that if any of them refuse to close at 7 p. m. it will be regarded as an intimation that they do not want any of that \$9,000,000, and we'll see they don't get it." [Applause.]

get it." [Applause.] get it." [Applause.]

GENERAL SECRETARY LITCHMAN.

Mr. Oyster then introduced General Sectary Chas. H. Litchman, of the Kuights of Labor, who said that, in view of the exhaustive address of the gentleman who had preceded him and the lateness of the hour, he would not make an extended speech. He commended them for their success, and gave a word of encouragement for the future. He advocated unification of all the branches of labor and said that representing them were more than 500,000 men and women. "I am yet broad and catholic enough in my views to extend my hand in fraternal greeting to any man or woman, black or white, who belongs to any labor orzanization although it may not be the one which I represent." He said the situation was very serious, and the perpetuity of free institutions depended on the action which was taken for labor. He scored monopoly, and said a "trust" was but a new name for robbery. "Even the news which you will read to-morrow morning runs through a sieve held by one man." He urgently advocated the control by the government of the

man." He urgently advocated the control by the government of the TREGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY, and said: "If the seats on the bench of the Supreme Court are to be given as rewards for political service then is the high office dragged in the mire of dirty politica." He said that it is a common remark that the rich man pays all the taxes and the poor man nothing. In refutation of this theory he said that in paying the landlord fils rent he pays the landlord fils rent he pays the landlord's taxes, and it was so with all he purchased from the grocer, butcher, baker, &c., and in Massachusetts the workingman pays \$2 poil tax in addition to all the other taxes. All this for the privilege of voting, "which is more than you can do." It was a pitiful declaration on the part of the government that government by the people is a failure. He grew eloquent on the greatness of the country and referred to the fact that 1,000,000 men were out of work, a said contrast in so rich a country. He rebuked severely any attempt to control the production or distribution by any article of necessity. Mention of Mr. Powderly's name, in the course of his remarks, was greeted with loud applause-the Pennsylvania coal synificate received some attention, and he referred to miners being paid but 15 cents a ton to mine it while consumers must pay \$7.50 per ton for it. He prophesied that the government would coatrol all great industries not properly conducted by individuals. He realized the danger of a great army of office-holders, and humorously referred to the dangerous classes he was addressing—nearly all office holders. He said the post-office showed what a paternal government could do and said it could run a telegraph system as well as Jay Gould. The time would also come when united labor will save the railroad companies \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per car for a safety rail to accomplish it. One creditable feature of the parade was the fact that not a drunken man was seen in it. A man would violate his obligation who would a drunken man was seen in it. A man would violate his obligation who would drink. At this point he branched out into a very strong appeal for temperance. He spoke of the fact that but one flag—the Stars and

Stripes—was seen in the parade—a voice, "No reg flags here." [Loud applause and cheers.]
He prophesied ultimate success of labor's demands, and concluded anid great ap-

THE RESOLUTIONS ADDITED.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of A. P. warston, Columbia Typographical Union; W. H. Stickell, of 'the Plasterers' Union; Jesse Lawson, L. A. 2072, K. of L.; W. H. Carney, of the Plate Printers' Union, and M. Masterson, of the Bookbladers' Union, reported resolutions, and they were read by Mr. Lawson.

The preamble recites that it is impossible for organized labor to obtain their demand for eight hours a day, owing to the combinations of capitalists, and declaring in favor of free speech. It is resolved to commend the objects of organized labor to the people of the District; that strikes and boycotts are only imperfect means to attain the emancipation of labor favors arbitration, and peaceful measures, demands an impartial application of the law for all classes of citizens, disapproves the practices of the police court of this city and deems it a duty to petition for the legislation of the court out of existence; demands the right of suffrage for the District, favors the reduction of hours of labor to eight, equal pay for equal work, calls on the government to enforce the national eight hour law, demands the enforcement of all laws made for the protection of labor and particularly that of importing foreign contract labor; that no more land shall be granted railroads; that the government shall control the telegraph system; favors uniform apprentice laws, and indorses the movement for a free library for this city.

Mr. Jesse Lawson, in a very strong, incleve speech, insisted on the abolition of the police court, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

EDEL'S HALL BRILLIANT.

Handsome Decorations and Devices Add to Its Attractions. Edel's Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting and also shields well located. The doors of the hall were kept closed until the approach of the second division of the parade when the second division of the parade when they were thrown open to those entitled to enter. As soon as the column reached the place the procession disbanded and numbers went home tired out and the batance entered the hall. While the members were being seated the Marine band and a band composed of members of the Washington Musical Assembly played several airs. District Master Workman Connors, of D. A. 60, presided; and Messrs. Geo. Dannington and S. H. Bell were the secretaries. Among the sudlence was Dr. L. A. Etchison, of Baltimore. District Master Workman Connors, on calling the meeting to order, briefly stated the objects, which were to make public the true

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION of labor, and to dissbuse the minds of the public of beilefs prejudicial to the interests of the workingman.

Mr. Dennis Ferry, of the Bricklayers' Union, was the first speaker introduced, and he began by saying that he felt honored by being called on to open the meeting. He looked upon the occasion as an important era in the history of the District labor movement. It was an event of interest and importance to every one who labors and to every one identified with them. The efforts in the past were to organize and to get labor united. This occasion was especially distinct, in that the meeting was for the purpose of protesting. It was the disposition of a capitalistic influence in this, as in other countries, to keep under what was termed THE LOWER STRATA OF SOCIETY.

This has been manifested in the legisla-

THE LOWER STRATA OF SOCIETY.

This has been manifested in the legislative halls. Theworking man was in an era when he could not be kept down. "The weapons that we adopt," said the speaker, "are not founded on violence, but have reference to that greatest of all weapons the ballot. We, as American workingmen, recognize as a fundamental fast that the state is founded on the will of the people. So long as that exists, so long will the people sustain the state, but when the state says that the people must follow a different line it is then that the people will protest against the state. We have demonstrated, time and again, that we have aided the state in helping it, but when it falls to help us

When the state and the people are not in barmony anarchy must follow as a se-quence. The history of the American workingman demonstrates this fact, that quence. The history of the American workingman demonstrates this fact, that the hearts of the greater part of the workingmen beat in accord with law and order." In speaking of the wrongs of the workingman he remarked that if conacious of his power, and if the workingmen had acted from the impulses his wrongs have made him feel, instead of appealing to the ballot he would have righted them by revolution, and the scenes of the Commune would have been re-enacted. When the state derives its just powers from the governed, and when it goes against the governed and against the people's rights they, the people, have the right to protest, and the only way to do so is by such a meeting as that. "Here it is," he said: "We have a meeting, but can we go further. We have no power to carry it further. We are no citizens but simply residents. May the curse of the Almighty rest on the brain of the man who conceived this form of city government of ours. We are living under neither a Republican, nor a Democratic, nor a monarchical form of government, bu

monarchical form of government, bu we are LIVING UNDRE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

"It is a remnant of a Roman government. The sooner we can get rid of it the better we will be in a condition to benefit ourselves." In speaking of the recent decision of the Krause conspiracy case, he remarked, "The law comes in and says that you are false to your obligations and are conspirators." It is a blow at organized efforts. You do well to-night to protest against this action of the court. If this meeting had not taken some notice of it the workingmen would have deserved to be exterminated. I want the country to know that this meeting could protest without indulging in personalities." In concluding, he said: "That the recent decision was founded in ignorance of labor organizations, and was the outgrowth of the present form of government. If founded on any principles it was that the powers were derived from the governed. To get at a decision some astute mind went back 200 years to hunt up the laws. Our remedy is to-day to demand LIVING UNDER ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

OUR BIRTHRIGHT-THE BALLOT. If we get it, the men who oppose us we can relegate to the shades. We want suffrage. It is our remedy, and we can place man in authority who will know something about the labor organizations. Under the present form of government we have—my God, no remedy."

Secretary Bell then arose and read a resolution extending hearty sympathy with the Maryland workingmen in their fight "against Mr. E. E. Jackson, the enemy of labor asd candidate for governor of Maryland." Mr. Paul Bowen then followed in a most excellent speech, during which he told the history of Krause's connection with the Musical Assembly. He held that as the man mentioned was the most ardent promoter of the principles of the organizations he was himself as much a conspirator as those tried. He held that the various combinations made by capitalists was as much a conspiracy as that charged against the Musical Assembly.

The last speaker was Mr. E. T. Brock bond, who spoke of anarchy, socialism, nature, God, the prisciples of the K of L. and on the philosophy of anarchism and socialism. The meeting then adjourned. Secretary Bell then arose and read a res

Eloquent Tributes are Pald to the

Workingmen's Efforts, When the third division reached Grand Army building the procession broke ranks and quickly filled all available space in the ball. The transparencies, having served their purpose, were piled in a heap at the their purposes entrance door. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the meet-ing was called to order by Chairman John

Hosiery Mill Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 2.—Scathcard & Taylor's hosiery mill, Germantown, with a lot of valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$75,090. Nineteen Sodies Becovered. Two Rivans, Wis., Nov. 2.—The bodies o nineteen victims of the Vernou disaster have been recovered.

ANARCHISTS WILL HANG.

The Writ of Error Dented-Chief Justice Waite Delivers the Opinton in the Case - Unable to Find Any Ground for Reversing the Verdict.

The United States Supreme Court room

GIVES WAY.

was crowded yesterday morning by an audience largely composed of lawyers de-strous of hearing the decision of the court in the anarchist cases. The petitioners were represented by Ron. J. Randolph Tacker and Mr. Salomon, and Attorney General Hunt was present for the state of Illinois. When the justices had filed in and taken their seats Chief Justice Waits proceeded Plause.

The laboring man has no use for any one who may seek to destroy the country or to due obey its laws, and they wanted no protection other than that given by the blessing of serving under the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

Now, as far as Judge Shell is concerned—in might as well make no more ade about it, but to the point—Judge Shell is concerned—in might as well make no more ade about it, but to the point—Judge Shell is concerned—in the laboring classes, individually and collectively. But when he made use of the expression, "Those infernal trade unions," he was densely ignorant about what he was talking. I hope that when the procession passed his house to high the raised his judicial cyes and took a good long look at the caliber of the men he called those infernal trades unionism. The laboring men of Washington would stand by their friends and patronize them. Why shouldn't they' Why, I say, should I not take my trade to whom I may please! That is all I can see in a boycott, and we will always continue to do that. I tell you that organized labor is the salvation of the Republic, sad it is the only barrier that separates the capitalists from the Republic," [Cheers.]

The president then appointed H.V. Bisbee, George Speare, and Robert Blake a committee on resolutions.

After the band played "Marching Through Georgia," T. Fulton Grant was introduced as the second speaker. He said that organized labor in this District had reached a crisis. Elight of their number had been arrested and convicted of conspiracy, but it was a question if they had been tried. The crime of which these men were said to be guilty was solicting work for union men as against the scal, and bur one side of this case was heard. It was a grave question as to what organized labor would be denied a jury, and if laboring men were arcested in the future they would be denied a jury, and the question was what were they going to do about it. They would hold on to what they now had and they must got more thorough organized labor. The fact was the to read the opinion of the court in the matter of the application for a writ of error for the convicted Chicago anarchists. He began reading his opinion at 12:05 and fig-ished it with the denial of the writ at 12:40. shed it with the denial of the writ at 12:40. His honor said: When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a stallar application had been previously addressed for the allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a state under section 700 of the Revised Statues, it is our duty to ascertain, not only whether any question raviowable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is

reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to justify us in bringing the judgment here for re-examination.

"In our opinion, the welt ought not to be allowed by the court if it appears from the facts of the record that the decision of the federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument, and especially if it is in accordance with our own well considered judgments in similar cases.

was so plainly right as not to require argument, and especially if it is in accordance with our own well considered judgments in similar cases.

"That is in effect what was done in Twitchell vs. the Commonwealth (7 Wall., \$35), when the writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were no longer subjects of discussion, although if they had been in the opinion of the court 'open' it would have been allowed. When under section 5 of our rule 0 a motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be held for further argument. (Arrowamith vs. Harmoning, 118, U. S. 194, 195; Church vs. Kelsy, 121 United States 282). The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for the allowance of a writ is apparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a court in sending out a writ to bring up for review a judgment of the highest court of a state, when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form.

"In the present case we have had tha benefit of argument in support of the application, and while counsel have deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the question involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the question arose. In this way we are able to determine, as a court in session, whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review.

"We proceed, then, to consider what the questions are on which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends.

"The particular provisions of the constitution of the United States on which the counsel rely are found in articles iv, v, v, and we the particular provisions of the constitution of the United States on which the counsel rely are found in articles iv, v, v, and we were the

Continuing, the chief justice said : "That the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the state governments in respect to their own citt-zens, but to operate on the national gov-ernment alone was decided more than a half century aro, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since." In sup-

a secretary then read the restitutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Joseph Faming was the last speaker. He was the first district master workman in the city. He spoke at some length on the injustice of the decision of Judge Snell's, and he assured the audience of his sympathy with their movement, though he was a mater atonecutter.

was a master stonecutter.

A resolution was then passed applauding the labor organizations of Baltimore for not supporting Jackson for governor of Marylaud, and then the meeting closed.

A large number of men were present last

night at Miller & Jones's billiard rooms to witness a match game of pool between W.

witness a match game of pool between W. R. Wallace, of Philadelphia, and "Spike" Haskell, of Scrauton, Pa. There were twenty one games in each series. The first series was for \$250, and the score stood: Wallace, 11 games. The second series was for \$175, and atood: Haskell, 11 games. The third series was for \$175, and resulted in favor of Wallace.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 2.—As a result of the reorganization of the Pennsylvania Company further appointments are announced, as fol-

further appointments are announced, as follows: David S. Gray has been appointed general agent of the Pennsylvania Company and manager of the Union Line, with office at Columbus, Ohio; F. H. Kingsbury, eastern superintendent, with office at New York, and E. A. Dawson, western superintendent, with office at Chicago. The office of manager and general manager of the whole lines here has been consolidated, and Manager Baidwin will fill the place.

Woman Suffrage Officers.

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—At the meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association to day Hen, W. D. Foulke, of Indiana, was elected president and Martha C. Callahan, of Iowa, recretary; delegates to the International Council of Woman, to meet in Washington in March at the invitation of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Autoinetto Brown Blackwell, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts. An executive committee of thirty-one was also selected.

Virginia Tobacco Company Fails. DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 2.—The Frank Tobacc

Company, wholesale dealers in cigars and to

Company, wholesale dealers in cigars and to bacco, assigned to-day, with liabilities of about \$44,000. Their assets are stock valued at from \$7,000 to \$10,000 and book accounts which Franglessys show \$25,000. There are preferred creditors to the amount of \$1,850. The merchandise credits are all on the same footing. The failure is attributed to dull business, poor collections, and the expense of doing business.

Mormon Jurors Take the Oath

Bormon Jurors Take the Oath.

Satt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 2.—The Mormon jurors have all taken the juror's oath in
the third district court. Astonishment was
everywhere expressed at their refusal to take
it after taking the voter's oath, and after the
unanimous ratification of the constitution
making polygamy a misdemeanor.

Blinky Morgan Must Die CLEVELAND, OHIO., Nov. 2.—The jury has convicted Blinky Morgan of murder in the first degree. As the jury filed in Morgan said to his counsel: "I'll bet you the cigars its murder in the first degree.

Sympathy for the Strikers. SHENANDOAN, FA., Nov. 2.—The business men of the city and in sympathy with the strikers in the coal region, and have sent a check for \$349 to the Knights of Labor relief

New York, Oct. 2.—The variety actress known as Kitty O'Neil was to-day granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Henry Carlen, known on the stage as Harry Kernell.

Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

PITTIBUEG, Nov. 2.—William Sims and Harry Howard have been arrested for the murder of Prank Hain, whose dead body was shipped to Chicago in a buggy on a freight train.

ited. "It was contended," his honor said, "however, in argument that, though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on federal power,

"however, in argument that, "though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights—common law rights—of the man they make them privileges and immunities of the man as a citizen of the United States, and cannot now be abridged by a state under the fourteenth amendments, in other words, while the ten amendments, as limitations on power, only apply to the federal power, and not to the states, yet in so far as they declare or recognize rights of persons these rights are theirs, as citizens of the United States, and the fourteenth amendment, as to such rights, limits state power as the ten amendments had limited federal power.

"One statute to which objection is made was approved Mar. 13, 1874, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the trial count, acting under this statute and in accordance with its requirements, compelled the petitioners against their will to submit to a trial by a jury that was not impartial, and this deprived them of one of the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the national constitution, and if the sentence of the court is carried into execution they will be deprived of their lives without due process of law."

"In Hopt vs. Utah, 120, U. S. 439, it was decided by this court that when a chilenge by a defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, actual or implied, is disallowed, and the juror is thereupon percemptority challenged by the defendant and excussed, and an impartial and competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant, if, until the jury is completed, he has other peremptory challenges which he can use." And so in Hayes vs. Missouri, 120, U. S. 71, it was said: The right to challenge is the right to reject, not to select, a juror. If from those who remain an impartial jury is obtained the constitutional right of the accussed is maintained.' Of the correctness of these rulings we entertain

of the defendants had been exhausted.

"At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that 'although a juror, called as a juryman, may have formed an opinion, based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements, but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statement, he is still qualified as a juror if he states that he can fairly and imparitally render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be extisted of the truth of such statement. It is not a tet question whether a juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under which may here be given by witnesses under

verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath.

"Without pursuing this subject further it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the supreme court of Illinois in the opinion that the statute on its face, as construed by the trial court, is not repugnant a section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of that state, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

"We proceed then to a consideration of the grounds of challenge to the jurors. Danker and Sanford, to see if, in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the court, the rights of the defendants, under the constitution of the United States, were in any way impaired."

The court then gives extracts from the examination of Danker by the defense and save that he "was challenged for cause."

The question was discussed at consider-

LAST HOPE IN THE SUPREME COURT

able length, and his honor said that they were unbestatingly of the opinion that there had been no denial by the state of an impartial trial by jury. "Something," the chief justice said, "had been said in argament about an allered unreasonable search and seizure of the papers and property of some of the defendants, and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most, about which Spies was cross examined, but we have not been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of this evidence on that account. And upon this point the supreme court of the state in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion remarks as follows:

"This was accepted by both parties," the court says, "as a true statement of the then condition of the case," and after some further examination of the juror which elicited nothing of importance in connection with the pre ent inquiry, no peremptory challenge having been interposed by the state, Sanford was sworn as a juror, and the panel was thus complete.

"This so far as we have been advised presents all there is in the record which this court can consider touching the challenge of these two jurors by the defendants for cause."

"As to the suggestion by counsel for the

of these two jurors by the defendants for cause."

"As to the suggestion by counsel for the petitioners Spies and Fielden, that Spies asvire been born in Germany and Fielden in Great Britain they have been deuted by the decision of the court below rights grassanteed to them by treaties between the United States and their respective countries, it is sufficient to say that no such question was made and decided in elither of the courts below and they cannot be raised in this court for the first time. We have not been referred to any treaty, neither are we aware of any under which such a question could be raised. Being of opinion, therefore, that the federal questions presented by the counsel for the petitioners and which they say they desire to argue, are not in fact involved in the determination of the case as it appears on the face of

ion of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the writ." The decision of the court was unanimous.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO. No Excitement at the Jall or in the

City-The Decision Upheld. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- A feeling of intens ervousness or mental excitement, all the more evident from the determined effort to suppress it on the part of those who were influenced by it, pervaded that portion of the county jail which is occupied by the condemned anarchists this morning, and it was with an evident feeling of suspense that the condemned men paced the corridor when they took their morning exercise. This feeling was, no doubt, owing to the expectancy of a decision from the United States Supreme Court in their case. Despite the disquiet of their minds, they all did their best to preserve their outward demeanor. Lingg and Fischer looked as defiant as ever, and Spies looses none of his cynical expression as the fatal day approaches. Parsons does his best to preserve his joility, but this morning his attempts at galety were sorry ones, and if was evident from his every act and general manner that he, too, felt the gravity of the situation, and that his spirits suffered as deeply as any of the others from the importance of the message which, in a few short hours, he expected to receive, fixing his fate so far as the courts of the land can do it. Fielden's contemplativeness was given full swing, and nobody who watched him could doubt for a moment that the one subject he was pondering in his mind was what the decision of the highest court in the land on his case would be. The shalitual deep-set pallor of Schwarb's countennance was more marked than ever before, and those who watched him minutely wondered in their own minds if the executioner would anticipate by any very long period the ordinary laws of nature was considerably ruifled to day, and it was evident that, mentally, he was as deeply interested as any of the others in what the purport of the expected message would be.

The first news of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the anarchists was taken to the county jail by a reporter a few minutes after it had been received from Washington. Jailer Folsom was seated in his office, tipped back in his chair and about to light his clear. When the reporter told him the news he more evident from the determined effort to uppress it on the part of those who were

and all the prisoners were in their cells when the news arrived. A note was sent up to Spies telling him that the writ had been denied, and asking if he had any statement to make in regard to the matter. Spies was sitting in his cell busily engaged with some manuscript. He read the note, and returned it with a short "I have nothing to say." None of the other man would say anything, either. Everything is perfectly quiet in and around the jail, and, in fact, all over the whole city. The denial of the writ was what was universally expected here. vere.
Within fifteen minutes after the verdic Within fifteen minutes after the verdict was known eight or ten officers in citizens' clothes appeared. Two of them stepped quietly into the jail, and the others disposed of themselves in the criminal court building and about the neighborhood. The bailliff at the outer door leading into the jail court says he is instructed to admi. no one, but whether this applies to the near relatives of the death-sentenced men is not known.

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The streets about the jail are perfectly quiet. No crowds have gathered, and no incidents of any sort have as yet occurred. The police are prepared for any emergency, though they say they have no fear of an uprising or open violence. The police have all thought that the court would not interfere, and the general impression among them is that the sentence will be carried into effect Nov. 11. "If they are to be hung at all," said Lieut, Fitzpatrick, "they should die on that day. The suspense of a reprieve by Gov. Oglesby would have a bad effect, and would not only to a great extent lesson the moral example, but would entail additional suspense on the prisoners." Said another police official: "There is no desire on the part of the officers who have suffered from the throwing of the bomb to torture the murderers; they only wish to see the law carried out." Capt. Buckley compressed his lips when the news reached him at the armory. "So," he said, "the Supreme Court has upbeld the righteous verdict and just decision of the sate supreme court, it is retribution for the murder of the officers whose wives are now widows and children orphans. I trust and believe the governor will not interfere."

Without any previous intimation a rule rigidly debarring visitors from the jail was quickly put in force, and no one was allowed to enter the building during the afterneon except officers, reporters, and relatives of the anarchists. As soon as the news from Washington had generally circulated through the city there was a rush of miscellaneous people to see the condemned men before it was too late. They entered the sheriff's office in droves but the latch string had been withdrawn. Loud and long were the expostulations, but the burly deputy who guarded the way to the jailyard was obdurate as the prison walls. Friends of the doomed men bearing baskets of delicacies for them begged admittance. Th

perhaps it is foolish, but I don't want these men to cheat the gallows by killing them selves. Their friends might give them daggers or poison, and, although I know that if they should want to kill themselves we would be powerless to prevent it, still, I should not like to have it said that if I had attended to my duty the suicides might have been prevented."

The first of these to arrive was Mrs. Engel. There was a sort of scared expression on her poor, worn face, and she moved about in a nervous manner, as though she could scarcely realize that the last slender thread of hope had broken. She

brought a basket of toothsome edibles for ber husband, and Jailor Folz took a chair from the office and carried it out to the care and placed it for her near the bars. Lingg's aunt and young ledy cousin and one of his fair admirers came next. They were all downcast, with traces of tears on their cheeks, but they had not been talking to the reckless bumb-maker five minutes be-fore they were all laughing, and their mirth sounded strangely incongruous with the feelings of most of these nexts.

ounded strangely incongruous with the cellings of most of those present Frank Bieleffeldt, of the Arhiter Zeitung, secompanied by a reporter for the same paper, came next. Shortly afterward Spies's two brothers, Chas, and Ferdinand, were admitted, and they were followed by their mother, who seemed to feel her sor-

row deeply.

Mrs. Parsons and her two little children

were admitted, and they were followed by their mother, who seemed to feel her sorrow deeply.

Mrs. Parsons and her two little children came, and with them a lady who is interested in the work of the Amnesty Association. Every one of the prisoners had the semblance at least of positively cheerful spirits. Mr. Bieleffeldt, after leaving the jail, said: "It is useless to ask these men to sign the petition to the governor for their lives. I have just been talking to them and they laugh at the idea."

A significant incident of the day had its scene at police headquarters. The moment word of the deelsion was received all the detectives in the building disappeared with surprising suddenness. As to what districts or places they were assigned their superiors were non-communicative when asked. It is known, however, that for some days the men bave had scaled instructions to act as soon as the deelsion was received. "We will not be caught napping," was all the officials would say. Besides the regular force the detective denartment has been largely re enforced from the outlying attions. Just what precautions will be or nave been taken to prevent any outbreak the officials decline to say.

It is known that preparations are going as for the execution. The ropes have been ordered from an eastern firm for some time, and will be thoroughly tested before being sent on here. An additional scaffold will have to be built, and preparations were being made for this to-day. At present there are two of these dark instruments of death laying in the basement of the criminal court building, but they will not accommodate over five victims. The new one will be made very much like the one on which three Italian murderers were banged some line ago, but will, it is stated, contain some slight improvements as to the traps. Alteredy the morbidity curious of Chicago as well—soutside points have been sending in requests for tickets to get in the jail on the 11th instant. Letters by the score are aritying daily from provincial journalists who desire eclines to say anything on the subject. The decision of the United States Supreme The decision of the United States Supreme Court was made known to him shortly before noon to-day, and his features at once assumed an expression of real gravity. He received a number of letters and petitions on the subject to-day, and it is asserted that three Chicago ladies visited him in the interest of the condemned men. The feeling is almost universal here that he will not interfere with the sentence of the court, that the conditions are such that he cannot. There is a bare possibility that he may interpose elemency in the interest of Fielden and Schwab, though he has said nothing to indicate even this.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Connecticut Brute Kills His Wife and Cremates His Children. TURNERVILLE, CONN., Nov. 2 .- The Ho lel murder is one of the most harrible ever known in Connecticut, and never was there

known in Connecticut, and never was there a clearer example that "liquor didit." The particulars are that Hodel had been on a spree for about a week, and when nimself was a quiet, good natured fellow, but wink made him crazy. Hodel tells the following story:

Last night I told my wife I was going to kill myself. She said she wanted to die, too. An agreement was then made that the whole family die together Two small-hildren, a boy and girl, agel 3 and 6, and the mother expected to be confined gain in a month. Duriog the night brought the two children from an adi

brought the two children from an adjoining room and placed them in bed with their mother and set fire to the bed, but the smothering process was too slow, so I got a shotgun and fired both barrels into my slie's breast, killing her instantly. Flames hen spread and smothered both children it then went down stairs, tapped on window of lower tenement bedroom and called them to come in and see what I had done. Then with nothing on but a night abirt I ran of lower tenement bedroom and called them of lower tenement bedroom and called them of come in and see what I had done. Then with nothing on but a night abirt I ran down the road towards the depot crying "fire." Fred Harrow, a boss weaver in Turner's mill, was the first man he met and Harrow ran up to the house. Hausicker, the man who lives in the lower tenament, was the first man to find the bodies, and with others, put the fire out after the room had been badly scorched and a hole burned in the floor. Hodel wandered around a while, got a pair of pants at John Hanna's, a German neighbor, and finally after the bodies had been moved into the room below, came back to the house and made no effort to escape. Hodel was very reticent during the first part of the day, but later talked freely, and told of the agreement with his wife as the reason why be killed his family. He is a Swiss, and came from Lucerne's year ago last July. He is 31 years old, and was married when he came over. He has worked for P. W. Turner & Co. four months, cannot speak English, talks through an interpreter. He says he expects to be hung, and don't care tow quickly. He had half a dozen barrels of home made whine and cider in his cellar, and drinking from these made him crazy and prompted the murder.

of home made wine and cider in his cellar, and drinking from these made him crazy and prompted the murder.

Hodel is in jail. It is said that Hodel thought certain neighbors too familiar with his wife; that he accused her, and this caused a quarrel, hence the agreement to sail all of the family. Hodel wrote friends in Switzerland yesterday, so he says, telling the whole story. The letter was mailed at 7 last night, and the authorities have telegraphed to the New York postofice to have it intercepted.

The Storm on the Chesapeake. BALTIMORE, Nov. 2-Pilots arriving from down the bay report the storm of vesterday having been the most severe for years. having been the most severe for years. A number of wrecks are reported but full particulars are wanting. One pilot reports bark Alabama, of St. Johns, N. B. ashore at Grump's Hills, with main and mizzonmasts gone, and a three-masted schooner sunk near the lighthouse in Bay Channel. The British hark Harvester, of Londonderry, is reported ashore near Ocean View and in a very bad condition. Schooner Wallace J. Boyd, bound to Boston with a careo of coal from this city, is ashore on sewell's Point. Schooner Mautice, of Middlerown, Conn. is ashore below Cape Benry, and tooks like a total loss. No loss of life is reported, but it is feared that the crew of the schooner reported sunk in Bay Channel wont down with her.

Virginia Republicans Confident.

[Special to the Recumican.]
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—The Bourbons of tichmond city and the state of Virginia have tenmond city and the state of Virginia have learned that the Republican party of the state can and intend to settle the state debt in a manner satisfactory to the creditors of Virginia. This news makes the Bourbons wild, and to-day they are striking round for the points of the Republican party. Indications to high are that the Reformers and Republicans of Richmond will win by a handsome majority, and that in the state the Republicans will succeed.

Dynamograph stock; 50 sbares for sale & 84.50; 1229 Pennsylvania avenue. The Weather.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland — Fair weather, light variable winds, slightly warmer

Thermometric readings-7 a. m., 870; 3 p m., 61°; 11 p. m., 45°; mean temperature, 47°: maximum. 63°; minimum. 82°; mean relative humidity, 51°; total precipitation

## MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

THE CARLTON CLUB SUFFERS FROM IT THIS TIME.

Possibly More Dynamiters Are Abroad -O'Brien Removed to Tollamore Jall - Great Excitement in Ireland

LONDON, Nov. 2 .- An attempt was made this afternoon to blow up the Carlton Club. The explosion took place in the basement, and blew out all of the first floor windows and injured four persons. The Carlton Club is in Pall Mall, and is considered the most beautiful club house in London. Its members include most of the members of the houses of lords and commons. The Cariton Jr., which is located near by, also has a very beautiful building, and has nearly 1,200 members. The streets here are

has a very beautiful building, and has nearly 1,200 members. The streets here are stilled with excited people, and the police are driving them all away from the ruins. Nothing can be learned at this hour about the explosion or the animus that led to it.

The Fair Trade League held a conference to-day, which was attended by a number of members of parliament. Resolutions were passed favoring a change in the fiscal pelicy of Great Britain in the direction of protection. Several gentlemen made speeches, and all were agreed upon the necessity of protection for manufactured articles. On the question of core duties, however, a difference of opinion was manifested.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, who has been in Dublin for ten days, returned to London to-day.

Count de Moutebello, the French ambassador, who has returned to Constantinople, brought with him a copy of the Suez Canal convention between France and England, which will shortly be submitted to the porte. Sir W. A. White, the British ambassador, will also receive a copy of the convention, but Russia has not yet made reply. It is thought probable that she will make her seceptance dependent on the porte's action, although she may act otherwise in order to gratify France.

Mr. Balfour has written a letter in which he says he does not doubt that Ireland, with time and patience, will see the law again in the position of supremacy from which it ought never to have been allowed to fall. The task of restoring the law is not an easy one, he says, but sympathy encourages those engaged upon it.

not an easy one, he says, but sympathy en-courages those engaged upon it. The natives of Sanne too have massacred the native police and a number of restthe native police and a number of resi-dents.

The Duke of Sutherland is seriously ill.

He is suffering from congestion of the

He is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

The Irish prison board has ordered that O'Brien shall wear the prison uniform and be treated as an ordinary prisoner.

Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville, who are under sentence for using seditions language at a meeting at Mitchellstown, were quietly removed from the jail here at 5 o'clock this morning and taken away in a special train. The news of their removal was not known to the people of Cork until 10 o'clock. It caused tremendous excitement. They have been lodged in the jail at Tullamore, fifty miles from Dublin.

\*\*MYERIOR WILLIAM'S CONDITION.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDITION. BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Emperor William is not yet able to rise. The disturbing symptoms are abating, but the pain at the base of the spine continues and is especially acute with any movement. He slept well last night. He received his grandson, Prince William of Prussia, last evening.

grandson, Prince William of Prussia, last evening.

In consequence of the revision of the Austrian customs tariff of 1886, the government says negotiations for a tariff convention are impossible.

Three thousand Italian troops started for Massowah to-day.

The sobranie has passed a bill for the column of 3,000,000 france.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Increasing in Membership and Growing in Strength. The Republican National League met at parlor 150, Arlington Hotel, last evening, in the movement. Gen. Beale presided, with E. B. Fox secretary. A communication was received from Mr. O. G. Staples offering the League the use of Willard Hall until a permanent home is decided upon. A resolution expressing thanks for the offer

until a permanent home is decided upon. A resolution expressing thanks for the offer was adopted.

The following were elected members: W. O. Crosby, R. A. Parke, A. R. Lacey, Henry M. Teller, Col.; A. W. Kelley, E. H. Chamberlin, W. O. Dennison, W. W. Curtis, Samuel S. Burdette, E. Youngs, F. C. Taylor, E. Janney, B. F. Janney, Weston Flint, A. J. Travis, F. N. Butterfield, E. A. Paul, W. W. Godding, J. H. Cheasly, C. J. Kellogg, Col. Samuel Ford, G. W. Stickney, Col. C. C. Leffor, and Will A. Coulter. Col. Cook moved the appointment of a committee of five for the purpose of ascartaining the possibility and method of incorporating the League.

The motion was carried, and the following appointed by the chairman to constitute the committee: Col. W. A. Cook, A. H. Cragan, E. W. Fox, Joseph E. Hayden, and Edwin Sutherland.

The committee appointed to select a home for the League made a report, and after considerable discussion the matter was laid over one week. The following were added to the house committee: H. A. Hall, J. E. Hayden, Fred. Evans, Edwin Sutherland, and H. Tiffany.

The League adjourned to meet at the same time and place on next Wednesday evening.

same time and place on next Wednesday

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S WILL. Nearly All of the Bequests of a Private

Nature and to His Family. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- The will of the late Elihu B. Washburne was admitted to probate to-day. The estate is worth \$850,000, consisting of personal property valued at \$750,000 and real estate to the value of \$135,000 and upward. The following be-

\$750,000 and real estate to the value of \$135,000 and upward. The following bequests are named:

To his sister-in-law, Ellen H. Gratiot, \$1,000; to the Universalist Church of the Norlands, Livermore, \$500; to his aister-in-law, Robena Washburne, \$500; money to defray the cost of a memorial window in the South Presbyterian Church at Galens, Ill., to the memory of his wife; \$200 each to his nephews, John and Robert C. Washburne, of Hallowell, Me.; \$500 to his wife's maid, Louise Hoch; \$1,000 to the Newaboys' Home; \$100 to each of Col. F. H. Gratiot's daughters; \$100 to the daughter of Stephen H. Gratiot.

His Congressional desk and chair he leaves to his son, Hempstead Washburne, The Oxford palace at Moriands, Livermore, Me, is bequeathed to his son Pitt; \$300 a year, for four years, he directs to be paid to Master Bertin Hager, the son of an old friend.

His public and private documents, his paintings, relics, &c., he leaves to his son, Hempstead, to dispose of it as he deems best. Five hundred thousand dollars efficit his two sons, Fitt and Eslihu Washburne. The remainder of his property is bequeathed to ail his children to be shared alike. The estate is not to be divided until three years have elapsed.

Secretary Whitney Recovering.

New York, Nov. 2.—Dr. A. L. Loomis, who is attending Secretary Whitney, said this morning that his patient is slowly recovering his health, but that it would be a month before he would be able to resume the cares of collections.

Naval officers and all others interested in the preservation of human life at sea are fa-vited to visit the Washington navy yard and inspect the "Norson Life Hoat" now there in the beat home upon exhibition.